

the Army of Occupation to march into Germany. Lieutenant Col. Don Scott was, promoted to colonel and took charge of the regiment. Colonel Minor assumed command of the 60th Brigade. Major McLendon took command of the 3rd battalion and Major Walker of the 2nd. Early in March the regiment went to the best camp it ever had, at St. Nazaire.

The final decision to land the 30th Division at Charleston, S. C., instead of New York, delayed the sailing and it was not until April 1st that the last of the regiment cleared for home. The regiment after it had been filled to strength had been broken into detachments and every State in the Union except three was represented in its ranks. Half the regiment sailed on the Powhatan, the other half on the Martha Washington. The voyage home was uneventful. The naval officers and men made the return very pleasant. The troops landed at Charleston and the Red Cross there took splendid care of them during the hour of their stay, for after that brief time the first train left for Camp Jackson, at Columbia, S. C.

April 16th the regiment paraded at Charlotte, where the people gave it a royal welcome and their unstinted hospitality will forever be a cherished memory to every officer and enlisted man in the command.

On the 17th of April all the men had received the red war chevron and honorable discharge and these men who had lived, suffered and fought together were going home. There were tears in all eyes as hands were clasped for the last time. These men had written the history of their regiment, a record of their successes; a record which needs neither explanation or apology.

Here is the splendid, closing paragraph of this most interesting history of a unit of which North Carolina may ever be proud: "For our British Comrades-in-Arms the regiment has the highest regard. We often disagreed, but they accepted us and treated us as one of their own. They gave us their splendid Australian artillery, they fed us, they equipped us, they clothed us, they protected us in the air, and we profited by their four years of hard experience in warfare. We feel honored in having been selected to serve with them; we feel that their generals were our generals, their army our army, and their successes our successes. The only places in France which hold the affections and loving memory of this regiment are those bits of hallowed ground in Flanders Field, and the desolate country of the Somme, where those of it who gave their lives heroically for humanity sleep side by side with the brave men of many lands, in the most glorious death that comes to man."

The history gives the battle casualties of the regiment as follows: Ypres Sector, July 4th and Sept 6th, killed 3 officers and 31 men, wounded 6 officers and 210 men, prisoner 1; Hindenburg Line, Sept. 29-Oct. 1; killed 8 officers and 194 men, wounded 22 officers and 737 men; in the fighting Oct. 7-12, killed 2 officers, 36 men, wounded 12 officers and 307 men; prisoner 1 man; in the fighting Oct. 16-20, killed 2 officers and 26 men, wounded 2 officers and 216 men. The grand total was killed 302, wounded 1,512, prisoners 2. Three officers and 23 men died of their wounds.

The regiment captured 1,253 German prisoners, 132 machine guns, 10 artillery guns and 4 trench mortars and released 375 civilians who were prisoners by the Germans. It faced 17 German Divisions between Aug. 31 and Oct. 19, the quality of five of these being very good. It advanced as a front line attacking unit 16,000 yards out of a total of 29,500 yards by the division and it marched as a regiment 330 kilometers while in France. Each man in the regiment is entitled to wear a star for the Canal Sector, the Ypres-Lys Offensive and the Somme Offensive.